

Five-Year Review Report

Second Five-Year Review Report

For

Sanitary Landfill Site (a.k.a. Cardington Road Landfill Site)

Montgomery County, Ohio

PREPARED BY:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5

Approved by:

Richard O. Karl, Director

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Date:

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Five-Year Review Report

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List of Acronyms

ARAR Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

U.S. EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

IC Institutional Control

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level

NCP National Contingency Plan

NPL National Priorities List

O&M Operation and Maintenance

OEPA Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

PRP Fotentially Responsible Party

RA Remedial Action

RAO Flemedial Action Objectives

RD Remedial Design

RI/FS Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

ROD Flecord of Decision

SDMS Superfund Data Management System

SOW Statement of Work

UECA Uniform Environmental Covenants Act

VOC Volatile Organic Compound

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Executive Summary

The remedy for the Sanitary Landfill Site (a.k.a. Cardington Road Landfill) in Montgomery County, Ohio, included a solid waste landfill cap, a gas collection and destruction system, surface run-off controls and drainage channels, fencing and institutional controls. The Site achieved construction completion with the signing of the Preliminary Close Out Report on September 23, 1998. The trigger for this five-year review was the first Five-Year Review which was signed on September 25, 2002.

The Site remedy is protective of human health and the environment while migration and treatment of landfill gases is maintained. The selected remedy eliminates the principal threats identified in the risk assessment by collecting and destroying the landfill gases, preventing direct contact with landfill waste, and reducing infiltration of water into waste thus preventing the formation of leachate at the Site. Long-term protectiveness requires compliance with effective Institutional Controls (ICs). Compliance with effective ICs will be ensured by implementing, maintaining, and monitoring effective ICs as well as maintaining the Site remedy components.

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Five-Year Review Summary Form

		SITE IDEI	NTIFICATION		
Site name (from	Site name (from WasteLAN): Sanitary Landfill Site (a.k.a. Cardington Road Landfill)				
U.S. EPA ID (from WasteLAN): OHD093895787					
Region: 5	State: Ohio	City/County:	Moraine/Montg	omery	
		SITE	STATUS		
NPL status: X F	inal 🗆 Deleted 🗆	Other (specify	y)		
Remediation sta	itus (choose all th	at apply): 🗆	Under Construction	on X Operating Complete	
Multiple OUs?*	□ YES X NO	Construction	n completion da	te: 09/23/1998	
Has Site been po	ut into reuse? 🛚	YES X NO			
		REVIE\	W STATUS		
Lead agency: X	U.S. EPA 🗆 State	e 🗆 Tribe 🗆 O	ther Federal Age	ncy	
Author name: I.	inda A. Kern	·			
Author title: Remedial Project Manager Author affiliation: U.S. EPA Region 5					
Review period: February 9, 2007 to September, 2007					
Date(s) of Site in	spection: Septe	ember 18, 200	7		
Type of review:					
				□ NPL-Removal only	
		∃ Non-NPL Re ∃ Regional Dis		te 🗆 NPL State/Tribe-lead	
Review number:	Review number: 1 (first) X 2 (second) 3 (third) Other (specify)				
Triggering action:					
□ Actual RA Onsi		t OU #		□ Actual RA Start at OU#	
□ Construction C	ompletion		Report	X Previous Five-Year Review	
□ Other (specify)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Triggering action	n date <i>(from Wa</i> :	steLAN): 09/2	25/2002		
Due date <i>(five y</i> e	ears after trigger	ing action da	te): 09/25/2007		

^{* [&}quot;OU" refers to operable unit.]

** [Review period should correspond to the actual start and end dates of the Five-Year Review in WasteLAN.]

Issues:

- 1. Analysis of the institutional controls which have been implemented at the Site is needed to assure that effective proprietary or governmental ICs are in place so that the remedy continues to function as intended. Additional preparedness is also necessary to ensure effective procedures are in place for long-term stewardship at the Site. This IC analysis will be performed as part of an IC Study;
- 2. Long-term stewardship must be assured which includes implementing, maintaining and monitoring effective ICs.
- 3. The Site's QAPP is not finalized and long-term groundwater monitoring needs to be completed;
- 4. Proposal to use alternative to 40 CFR 60.18 flare requirements.

Recommendations and Follow-Up Actions:

- 1. Complete an IC study for the Site;
- 2. Prepare an IC plan to incorporate IC evaluation activities, propose additional IC evaluation activities and plan corrective measures, if needed to assure long-term stewardship of the Site. Long-term stewardship must be assured which includes implementing, maintaining and monitoring effective ICs.
- 3. The Site's QAPP should be finalized and long-term groundwater monitoring should be completed; and
- 4. Complete evaluation of proposed alternative to flare requirements.

Protectiveness Statement:

The Site remedy is protective of human health and the environment while migration and treatment of landfill gases is maintained. The selected remedy eliminates the principal threats identified in the risk assessment by collecting and destroying the landfill gases, preventing direct contact with landfill waste and reducing infiltration of water into waste, thus preventing the formation of leachate at the Site. Long-term protectiveness requires compliance with effective ICs. Compliance with effective ICs will be ensured by implementing, maintaining and monitoring effective ICs, as well as maintaining the Site remedy components.

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None

I. Introduction

The purpose of the five-year review is to determine whether the remedy at a Site is protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings, and conclusions of reviews are documented in Five-Year Review reports. In addition, Five-Year Review reports identify issues found during the review, if any, and identify recommendations to address them.

The Agency is preparing this Five-Year Review report pursuant to CERCLA §121 and the National Contingency Plan (NCP). CERCLA §121 states:

"If the President selects a remedial action that results in any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the Site, the President shall review such remedial action no less often than each five years after the initiation of such remedial action to assure that human health and the environment are being protected by the remedial action being implemented. In addition, if upon such review it is the judgment of the President that action is appropriate at such Site in accordance with section [104] or [106], the President shall take or require such action. The President shall report to the Congress a list of facilities for which such review is required, the result of all such reviews, and any actions taken as a result of such reviews."

The Agency interpreted this requirement further in the NCP; 40 CFR § 300.430(f)(4)(ii) states:

"If a remedial action is selected that results in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the Site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, the lead agency shall review such action no less often than every five years after the initiation of the selected remedial action."

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA Region 5) conducted this five-year review of the remedy implemented at the Sanitary Landfill Site in Moraine, Ohio. This review was conducted by the Remedial Project Manager (RPM) for the entire Site from February 2007 through August 2007. This report documents the results of the review.

This is the second five year review for the Sanitary Landfill Site. The triggering action for this review is the date of the first five year teview, as shown in U.S. EPA's WasteLAN database is September 25, 2002. This statutory five-year review is required due to the fact that hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the Site at levels which do not allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.

II. Site Chronology

Event	Date
Site operated as a landfill	1965 to 1980
State of Ohio licensed operation of the Site as a solid waste disposal facility	January 1971
The Sanitary Landfill Company requested lease lernination and indicated to the State of Ohio that waste disposal activities were complete	January 1980
A surface water retention pond at the southern- most corner of the Site was filled to bring the area to grade level	February 1980
Site was covered with soil ranging in thickness from two to eight feet and over thirty vents were installed into the landfill to control the migration of gas as	Later in 1980
The Site was reevaluated by the Montgomery Ooi nty Health Department in response to concerns about the possible discharge of storm water runoff from the Site	1981
The Site was included on the National Priority List INFL) (48FR40674)	June 10, 1986
U.S EPA, the State of Ohio, and a group of potentially responsible parties (PRPs) entered into a three-part Administrative Order by Consent (ACC)	December 16, 1987
The Remedial Investigation was conducted	1989 through 1991
Feasibility Study completed	November, 1992
U.S EPA issued the Record of Decision (ROD)	September 27, 1993
AOO signed between PRPs, U.S. EPA, and Ohio EPA to prepare the Remedial Design	May 27, 1994
Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) issued	January 25, 1996
Rernedial Action Consent Decree entered	August 12, 1996
Start of Remedia Action	August 11, 1997
J.S. EPA conducted pre-final inspection, which concluded that a l construction activities were complete	September 17, 1998

Event	Date
U.S. EPA signed Preliminary Close-Out Report documenting that the remedy was constructed in accordance with the RD plans and specifications	September 23, 1998
First Five Year Review	September 25, 2002

III. Background

Physical Characteristics

The Sanitary Landfill Site is located at 1855 Cardington Road, Moraine, Ohio, in Montgomery County, approximately one mile south of the City of Dayton (See Figure 1). The property parcel on which the Site is located encompasses approximately 53 acres and is bounded on the south by Cardington Foad, on the east by Lance Drive, on the north by Calvary Cemetery, and on the west by active and reclaimed sand and gravel quarries. (See Figure 2) The actual Site area used for waste disposal has been estimated to be about 36 acres. The Site is approximately 2,200 feet in length on the west boundary and 1,000 feet wicle at the northern boundary.

Land and Resource Use

The Bite is located at the top of a kame terrace in the Great Miami River Valley buried aquifer system, which has been designated by the U.S. EPA as a sole-source aquifer. Glacial materials deposited in the valley system, which are the primary source of groundwater, can range from 100 to 300 feet in thickness. The Breat Miami River, which flows in a southerly direction, lies approximately 2,500 feet north and 4,000 feet ivest of the Site. No surface water streams are present near the Site. Topography at most of the Site is gently sloping to relatively flat.

The property surrounding the Site is zoned commercial, light industrial and residential. A single occupied residence abuts the site on the extreme northeastern perimeter of the Site. All residents in the area near the Site are provided with municipal drinking water.

History of Contamination

The Bite is situated on property owned by two trusts controlled by the Snyder family. The property was eased to Moraine Materials Company, which mined the Site for sand and gravel throughout the 1960's. In January 1971, the State of Ohio licensed operation of the Site as a solid waste disposal facility. The Site was leased for use as a landfill to the Sanitary Landfill Company (subsequently owned by Danis Industries Corporation), which operated the facility during the entire licensed period. During land filling operations, the expanded sand and gravel pits were filled with commercial, industrial and municipal wastes. In January 1980, the Sanitary Landfill Company requested lease termination and indicated to the State of Ohio that waste disposal activities were complete.

Initial Response

As reported by a former Ohio EPA solid waste inspector, a surface water retention pond at the southern-most corner of the Site was filled by the Site owners after February 1980, mainly with construction debris, to bring the area to grade level. Later in 1980, the Site was covered with soil ranging in thickness from two to eight feet and over thirty vents were installed into the landfill to control the migration of gases. The Site was officially closed on July 18, 1980. In 1981, the Site was reevaluated by the Montgomery County Health Department in response to concerns about the possible discharge of storm water runoff from the Site onto Lance Drive. Subsequently, a storm water collection pond was constructed adjacent to the northeast corner of the Site to control runoff along Lance Drive.

The Site was placed on the National Priority List (NPL) in the Federal Register on June 10, 1986, based on U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA reports. Criteria considered in the Site evaluation included the population potentially at risk; the presence of potentially hazardous substances, industrial wastes, and other wastes disposed of at the Site; and the potential for ground water contamination.

Basis for Taking Action

The U.S. EPA, Ohio EPA, and a group of potentially responsible parties (PRPs) entered into a three-party Administrative Order by Consent (AOC) effective December 16, 1987. Under the terms of the AOC, the PRPs agreed to conduct the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the Site with oversight by U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA. The RI was designed to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the Site through a sampling program for ground water, soils, surface water, sediments and air quality. Also included in the investigation was a cap integrity study and a waste characterization program consisting of geophysical surveys, vent gas surveys, soil, gas surveys, and intrusive borings into the cap and leachate sampling from the landfill.

Organic and inorganic compounds were detected in both upgradient and downgradient perimeter monitoring wells. Detected organic compounds ranged from 1 ug/l to 210 ug/l. Most of the organic compounds found were at low concentrations of less than 10 ug/l. There was an even distribution of organic and inorganic compounds found between different aquifer zones (depths) that were sampled; however, there was no pattern of consistent detections between individual monitoring wells. No pesticides or PCEs were detected in the ground water samples.

The investigation included the collection of liquid and sediment samples from ten sampling locations, both on-site and off-site, and three downgradient seep locations.

No volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides, or polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were identified in any of the surface water samples above the required detection limits. Numerous inorganic compounds were detected in the surface water samples collected. Numerous organic and inorganic compounds were detected in upgradient, on-site, and off-site downgradient sediment samples. Three VOCs and twenty-one inorganic compounds were detected in the seep liquids. The seeps were downgradient of the landfill and found at the same relative elevation as the landfill. No SVOCs, pesticides, or PCBs were detected in any seep sediment samples. Numerous inorganic compounds were detected in the seep sediments.

The air investigation was conducted to determine the migration and dispersion of potential chemical constituents in the ambient air on-site and along the perimeter of the Site (50-foot radius). This investigation included an ambient air survey conducted over the entire Site and perimeter areas located within 50 feet of the Site, and the collection and analysis of perimeter air samples at nine locations along the perimeter of the Site.

Several VOCs were detected both on-site and along the perimeter during this portion of the investigation. Organic compounds detected include, but are not limited to, trichlorofluromethane, toluene, 1,1,1-TCA, acetone, 2-butanone, chloromethane, ethyl benzene, and methane. Many of the organic compounds detected were found in both upwind and downwind locations. No SVOCs were detected in upwind or downwind samples.

As part of the air quality investigation, chemical analyses of indoor air for workers in the Snyder Concrete Products Company were performed. This company's operation occurs on and next to the landfill. The chemical concentrations recorded in the single grab sample were taken under worst case conditions. 1,1-dichloroethylene and methylene chloride were two organic compounds that were detected. These two compounds were used to assess the risk posed by the Site and helped establish in the risk assessment that the principal threat was landfill gas.

IV. Remedial Actions

Remedy Selection

On September 27, 1993, U.S. EPA signed the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Site selecting a final remedy. The major components of the selected remedy discussed in the ROD were:

- Placement of a solid waste cap over the landfill area consisting of a vegetated layer, middle drainage layer, a low permeability layer, and a subgrade bedding layer;
- A gas management system consisting of the installation of approximately thirty new active gas extraction wells and treatment of the gases;
- Surface water run-off controls to protect the cap system and effectively discharge run-off from the landfill area;
- Monitoring of landfill gas emissions and groundwater which will determine whether the remedial actions conducted at the Site are effective;
- Institutional controls to restrict access to and limit future use of the Site, as well as to prevent use of groundwater beneath the Site as drinking water;
- A Supplemental Site Investigation (SSI) to further define the ground water flow gradients at the southern end of the landfill and to attempt to determine if the chemical constituents detected at the MW-9 cluster can be attributed definitively to the landfill; and
- Future evaluation of possible groundwater remedial alternatives should the results of the SSI indicate that a groundwater plume definitively originating from the landfill is present.

The purpose of the selected remedy was to eliminate the principal threats posed by the Site by collecting and destroying the landfill gases, preventing direct contact with landfill waste and greatly reducing the infiltration of water into waste, thus preventing the formation of leachate at the Site.

The 1993 ROD stated that "if the results of the SSI indicate that the presence of chemical contamination can be attributed to the landfill then a second phase of the SSI will be initiated to define the vertical and horizontal extent of the plume." Due to the addition of two wells at the southern end of the landfill and 12 rounds (all in 1995) of groundwater level measurement, it appeared that the low level contamination found in the MW-9 cluster might have been coming from the landfill. Therefore, the 1993 ROD would require a second phase of the SSI.

The U.S. EPA evaluated groundwater flow conditions at the Site and determined that, with the southerly flow direction at the Site, the trends for groundwater quality indicated that the groundwater conditions were improving. Total VOC concentrations in the MW-9 cluster declined from the time of the RI to the SSI. At the time, total concentrations in the MW-10 cluster remained relatively flat from quarter to quarter.

The results of the phase I SSI indicated that the total VOC concentrations in the MW-9 cluster declined over time. The RI found that two down gradient production wells (non-drinking wells) are located approximately one half mile south of the landfill; however, the flow direction at these locations was not conclusively established, and other potential sources have been identified between these wells and the Site. Other than these two down gradient production wells, there are no known users of groundwater within one mile of the Site.

Consideration was given to installing additional groundwater wells to define the limited nature and extent of contamination in the southern part of the Site. In order to facilitate other cleanup activities, the Agencies determined that further field work was not necessary at that time, as it was envisioned that long-term groundwater monitoring would be performed. If contamination is found in the future that warrants further action, then additional evaluation would be made at that time.

Based on the results of data generated during the SSI, it was determined that further SSI field work or further evaluation of the remedy as described in the 1993 ROD was not necessary with regard to groundwater. Therefore, U.S. EPA issued an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) on January 25, 1996.

Remedy Implementation

An AOC was signed between the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) and the U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA on May 27, 1994, to prepare the Remedial Design (RD) for the selected remedy. The RD was completed and approved in April, 1996. The Remedial Action (RA) Consent Decree was lodged in Federal Court on June 17, 1996, and entered on August 12, 1996. The construction of the RA commenced on August 11, 1997. The contractor conducted remedial activities as planned but one new area of waste was identified during construction. When gas monitoring probes were being installed east of the Site, a waste area was discovered and high levels of methane were found in the bore holes. Combustible gas indicators (GCIs) were placed in nearby businesses as an additional precautionary measure. To date, no CGI has indicated that migration of methane has occurred within any monitored structure. U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA conducted a pre-final inspection on September 17, 1998, which concluded that all construction activities were completed in accordance with the RD specifications. A Preliminary Close Out Report (PCOR) was signed on September 23, 1998.

Institutional Controls

Institutional controls (ICs) are required to ensure the protectiveness of the remedy. Institutional controls are non-engineered instruments such as administrative and legal controls that help to minimize the potential for exposure to contamination and protect the integrity of the remedy. Institutional controls are required to assure long-term protectiveness for any areas which do not allow for unlimited use or unrestricted exposure (UU/UE).

The ROD called for institutional controls to restrict access to and limit future use of the Site, as well as to prevent use of groundwater beneath the Site as drinking water.

The table below summarizes institutional controls for these restricted areas.

MEDIA, REMEDY COMPONENTS & AREAS THAT DO NOT SUPPORT UU/UE BASED ON CURRENT CONDITIONS	OBJECTIVES OF IC	TITLE OF INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL INSTRUMENT IMPLEMENTED
Landfill – Capped Area	Prohibit use except maintenance and assure integrity of the landfill cap	Will be evaluated
Groundwater – Cin Site current area that exceeds groundwater cleanup standards (Refer to Figure 1)	Prohibit groundwater use as drinking water until cleanup standards are achieved	Will be evaluated
Other Remedial Action Components	Prohibit Inconsistent Uses and protect the integrity of the remedy components	Will be evaluated

GIS maps and maps with metes and bounds legal descriptions which depict the current conditions of the Site and areas which do not allow for UU/UE, will be developed as part of the IC evaluation activities clisc issed below.

Long-term stewardship must be assured which includes implementing, maintaining, and monitoring effective ICs. An IC study will be requested from the signatories of the RA consent decree. The IC study will require specific IC evaluation activities. Those evaluation activities include: providing information regarding whether any ICs have been implemented or are planned to be implemented, evaluating the effectiveness of existing ICs and proposing additional ICs, if needed. Included in the evaluation will be:

(1) v. hether the Site would benefit from the use of the Uniform Environmental Covenants Act (UECA) for any proprietary (non-governmental) ICs, (2) performing title work to confirm ownership and to ascertain whether prior-in-time encumbrances may interfere with the ICs, (3) preparation of maps (metes and bour ds and GIS), as well as planning for long term stewardship.

Once the IC evaluation activities have been completed, an IC plan will be developed by U.S. EPA within 6 months of the Five Year Review and will include steps necessary to ensure that effective ICs are implemented, monitored and maintained. The IC Plan will incorporate the results of the evaluation plan, will cirect any additional needed IC evaluation activities, and will include planning for IC implementation and long-term stewardship.

Current Compliance: Access to the Site is restricted by a fence. Based on inspections and discussions with Site representatives, EPA is not aware of Site or media uses which are inconsistent with the stated objectives of the ROD. The remedy is functioning as intended.

Long-Term Stewardship: Long-term protectiveness at the Site requires compliance with use restrictions to as sure the remedy continues to function as intended. To assure proper maintenance and monitoring of et ective ICs, long term stewardship procedures will be reviewed and a plan developed. The plan should include regular inspection of ICs at the Site and annual certification to U.S. EPA that ICs are in place and effective. Additionally, use of a communications plan and use of one-call system should be explored for long term stewardship.

System Operations/Operation and Maintenance

Long-term Operation and Maintenance (O&M) is being conducted by the PRPs who are signatories to the Consent Decree. This group is referred to in Site documents as the Remedial Action Group (RAG). The O&M activities for the Site are required to be conducted for a period of 30 years following completion of construction. The O&M activities include regular inspection to ensure the facilities are in proper functioning order, rehabilitation of facilities that have deteriorated or are worn and no longer serve the proper function, continued operation of the gas extraction and thermal destruction systems, sampling as required and regular reporting to the Agencies. All systems appear to be functioning normally.

V. Progress Since the Last Review

Since the first five-year review, long term post closure monitoring and maintenance has been performed at the Site. These activities include monthly inspections of the landfill cap, flare, pneumatic pumps, air compressors, condensate tanks and fence. Sampling of the gas compliance probes and landfill gas extraction wells was conducted to ensure that the Site remained in compliance.

The flare system, which consists of a single candlestick type device has been designed for a maximum flow rate of 1,000 scfm. The flare has been operating within a turndown range of 10:1 allowing for minimum flows in the range of 200 scfm. A single 20 hp blower assembly provides flow to the flare. The blower has been operating through integrated control circuitry which disables operation under the following conditions: (1) high condensate level; (2) high inlet gas temperature; (3) high gas pressure; (4) high blower bearing temperature; (5) no visible flame; (6) low flame temperature; and (7) blower surge. The flare controls have been operated in both automatic and manual mode, which has allowed for maximum flexibility in wellfield operation as gas levels have declined through the post-closure monitoring period.

The gas extraction system, due to declining gas yield is operated on an intermittent basis. The operating or active burn cycles are correlated to observed gas yield, as well as methane readings within perimeter monitoring probes.

Monitoring of subsurface gas monitoring probes is conducted weekly, with gas extraction wells sampled and adjusted every two weeks. These data are used to adjust (extend or shorten) active burn cycles for the flare. Combustible gas alarms located within adjacent structures are inspected for proper operation annually.

It has been noted that with the implementation of the landfill cap and subsequent reduction in moisture infiltration, gas yields from the landfill have been reduced.

VI. Five-Year Review Process

Administrative Components

The Sanitary Landfill five-year review was prepared by Linda Kern, Remedial Project Manager for the Site. The five-year review consisted of a review of relevant Site documents and monitoring data and a Site inspection completed on September 18, 2007.

Community Involvement

A public notice was placed in the Dayton Daily News on February 9, 2007, announcing that a five-year review was in progress and requested that any interested parties contact U.S. EPA personnel for additional information. Notice of the completed five-year review will be placed in the Dayton Daily News and the final report will be available in the Site's information repositories. The information repositories for the Site are located at the Dayton Public Library and the City of Moraine Library. A copy of the public notice is included in Attachment A.

Document Review

The following documents were reviewed during this five-year review process: RI/FS; ROD; ESD, Monthly Post-Closure Monitoring and Maintenance Reports; and Site correspondence.

The following standards were identified as applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) in the 1993 ROD for the Site and were reviewed for changes that could affect protectiveness:

Chemical Specific ARARs

Chemical Specific ARARs regulate the release to the environment of specific substances having certain chemical characteristics. As stated in the 1993 ROD, the selected remedy achieves fence line compliance with chemical specific ARARs relating to the collection and treatment by flaring of collected landfill gas. Federal and State ARARs relating to air emissions and the quality of ambient air should be met during and after construction of the remedy.

Other ARARs that were identified included Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) established pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act, Ambient Water Quality Criteria, and State standards which give concentration limits for drinking water and surface waters. MCLs and State drinking water standards were identified as relevant and appropriate based on the possibility that groundwater beneath the Site might eventually be used as a source of drinking water. The other water quality standards and limits were identified as being applicable in the event that treated groundwater will be discharged to infiltration ponds or used in ground water re-injection. As has been discussed above, the results of the SSI field investigation demonstrated that no groundwater remedy was required. If contamination found is in the future warrants further action, then an evaluation will be performed by the Agencies. Long-term monitoring of groundwater and institutional controls will be conducted at the Site.

Action Specific ARARs

Action Specific ARARs are requirements that define acceptable treatment and disposal procedures for hazardous substances. As stated in the 1993 ROD, the cap was to be constructed in accordance with the requirements of Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 3745-27-11, other Ohio Solid Waste Laws, and with RCRA Subtitle D specific requirements. Most RCRA requirements are administered under the State of Ohio's implementing regulations. Because of the topography of the landfill, stability analysis were required pursuant to OAC 3745-27-11(G)(1)(c) to establish alternate slope requirements for portions of the cap which did not allow for a slope between five and twenty-five percent.

Location Specific ARARs

Location Specific ARARS are those requirements that relate to the geographic position of a Site. No Location Specific ARARs were identified in the 1993 ROD.

Data Review

Overall, the system is operating as designed in collection and treatment of landfill gases. The Performance Standard for perimeter gas probe monitoring is detection of less than the LEL, or 5% combustible gas, at the property boundary.

It has been noted above that with the implementation of the landfill cap and resulting reduction in moisture infiltration, gas yields from the landfill have declined through the post-closure monitoring period. As a result of the declining has yield, the gas extraction system is operated on an intermittent basis.

Site Inspection

A Site inspection was conducted on September 18, 2007. The inspection was performed by Linda Kern of U.S. EPA, who was accompanied by representatives of the Cardington Road Site Group including Michael Percival, Ralph Hirshberg, and Adam Paxton. The purpose of the inspection was to perform a walk through of the Site to evaluate current site conditions and assess the protectiveness of the remedial action. Inspected areas included the landfill cover and the landfill gas system (flare, pneumatic pumps, air compressor, well casings and condensate tanks). The perimeter fence and areas surrounding the Site were also observed.

The following conditions were noted:

- The perimeter fencing was intact and in good condition;
- Access gates to the fence were locked and secure;
- Appropriate informational signs were posted;
- No evidence of trespassing was observed;
- The vegetative landfill cover was in good condition;
- The landfill gas extraction wells and gas monitoring locations were observed to be in good condition.

A copy of the site inspection report, along with site photographs, is included in Attachment B.

Interviews

The landfill operators were interviewed during the site inspection regarding the on-going Site conditions. The operator indicated that there have been no problems with respect to trespassing or vandalism at the Site. Wildlife, including deer and coyote, are frequently seen on Site.

VII. Technical Assessment

Question A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?

Yes. The review of documents, review of O&M data, and the results of the Site inspection indicates that the remedy is functioning as intended by the ROD. The placement of the landfill cap and construction of the landfill gas collection and thermal destruction system have achieved the remedial action objective to mitigate the principal threat of landfill gas presented by the Site.

Based on a review of the record, there appears to be compliance with the stated objectives of the use restrictions. Long term protectiveness requires compliance with effective ICs to ensure that the remedy continues to function as intended. Compliance with effective ICs will be ensured by implementing, maintaining, and monitoring effective ICs, as well as maintaining the Site remedy components. To that end, an IC study and IC plan will be developed.

Question B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels, and remedial action objectives (RAOs) used at the time of the remedy selection still valid?

Yes. There have been no changes in the physical conditions of the Site that would affect the protectiveness of the remedy.

There have been no changes in standards to be considered for the Sanitary Landfill. Land use has not changed near the landfill. No new exposure pathways or receptors have been identified. The remedy is progressing as expected.

Question C: Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

No. No additional information has come to light which would call into question the protectiveness of the remedy.

Technical Assessment Summary

According to the data reviewed and the Site inspection, the remedy is functioning as intended. There have been no changes in the physical conditions of the Site that would affect the protectiveness of the remedy.

The Site's Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) for long-term ground water monitoring needs to be finalized and ground water sampling must be performed.

The Ohio EPA had raised an issue with respect to Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 3745-31-05, which establishes air permit criteria for permits to install (PTIs) and best available technologies (BATs). Generally, a permit is not required for on-site discharges at Superfund Sites. However compliance with the substantive portions of a permit is required.

The RAG has proposed to use alternatives to the 40 CFR 60.18 flare requirements for determining flare exit velocity and fuel gas heat content. The information provided by the RAG is currently under review. U.S. EPA, in coordination with Ohio EPA, will determine if the proposed alternatives to the 40 CFR 60.18 flare requirements for determining flare exit velocity and fuel gas heat content may be applied in this case.

VIII. Issues

Issues	Affects Current Protectiveness (Y/N)	Affects Future Protectiveness (Y/N)
1. Analysis of the institutional controls in place at the Site is riecilled to assure effective ICs are in place so that the remedy continues to function as intended, and to ensure effective procedures are in-place for long-term stewardship at the Site. This will be performed as part of an IC Study.	N	Y
2. Long-term stewardship must be assured which includes implementing, maintaining, and monitoring effective ICs.	N	Υ
3. The Site's QAPP is not finalized and long term groundwater mor toring needs to be initiated.	N	Υ
4. Froposal to use alternative to 40 CFR 60.18 flare requirements.	N	Υ

IX. Recommendations and Follow-up Actions

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATIONS AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS	PARTY RESPONSIBLE	OVERSIGHT AGENCY	MILESTONE DATE	AFFECTS PROTECTIVENESS (Y/N) CURRENT/ FUTURE
1	Complete an IC study* for the Site.	PRPs	U.S. and Ohio EPA	March 2008	Current No Future - Yes
2	Prepare an IC plan to incorporate IC evaluation activities, propose additional IC evaluation activities and provide for corrective measures, if needed, to assure long-term stewardship of the Sile.	U.S. and Ohio EPA	U.S. EPA	March 2008	Current No Future - Yes
3	The Site's QAPP should be finalized and long term groundwater monitoring should be initiated.	PRPs	U.S. and Ohio EPA	March 2008	Current No Future - Yes
4	Complete evaluation of proposed alternative flare requirements.	U.S. and Ohio EPA	U.S. and Ohio EPA	January 2008	Current No Future - Yes

Evaluate the existing ICs to determine effectiveness and enforceability; b) Update Site ICs, if needed, to ensure that the ICs are properly recorded to give notice to future landowners for information relevant to land use restrictions and are enforceable; c) Prepare accurate maps of all areas that require land and groundwater restrictions; and d) Provide revision to the O&M plan to include mechanisms to ensure regular inspections of ICs at the Site, an annual certification to U.S. EPA that ICs are in place and effective, and a communication plan.

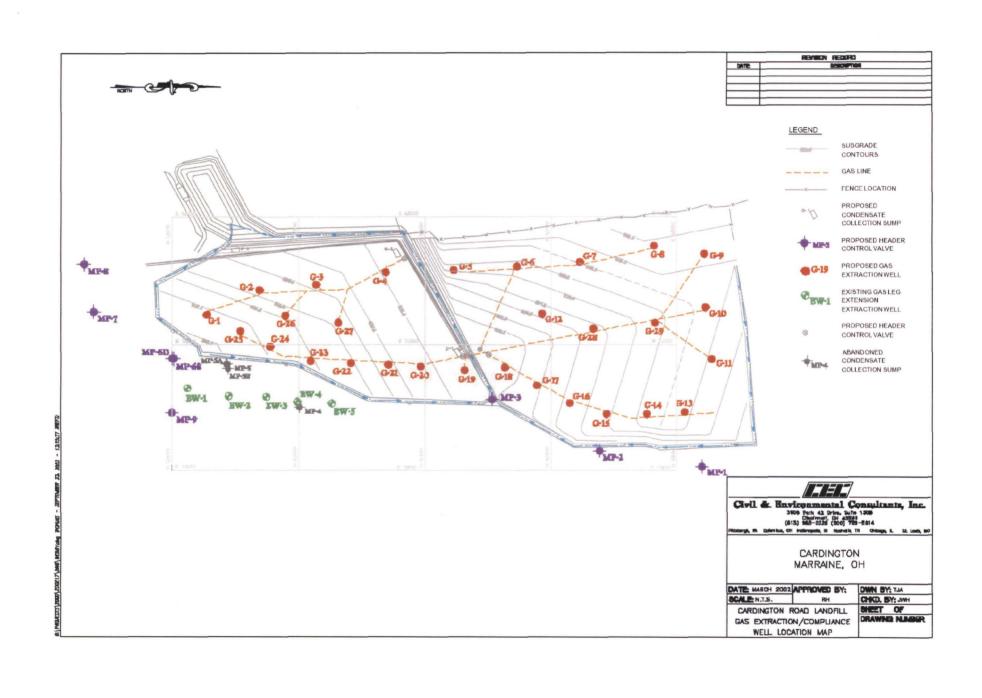
X. Protectiveness Statement

The Site remedy is protective of human health and the environment while migration and treatment of landfill gases is maintained. The selected remedy eliminates the principal threats identified in the risk assessment by collecting and destroying the landfill gases, preventing direct contact with landfill waste, and reducing infiltration of water into waste, thus preventing the formation of leachate at the Site. Long-term protectiveness requires compliance with effective ICs. Compliance with effective ICs will be ensured by implementing, maintaining and monitoring effective ICs as well as maintaining the Site remedy components.

XI. Next Review

The next five year review for the Site will be completed five years from the signature date of this review.

FIGURE



Attachment A

Public Notice

WASHINGTON — Kev House Democrats said Thursday they are considering a plan to close the prison at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the end of 2008, with the exception of several dozen detainees in the war on terror who would be kept at the facility and tried there.

Rep. John Murtha, D-Pa., said he hopes to include the provision in legislation this spring that Democrats also intend to use to try to prevent further increases in troop strength in the war in Iraq.

Without public notice. Murtha dispatched Rep. Jim Moran, D-Va., to the detention center at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay on a one-day trip late last month to recommend ways for closing it. Both men said the prison has become counterproductive as the United States tries to win converts overseas in the war on terror.

"Without closing it, this just plays into the propaganda of the enemy," Moran said.

The prison was opened on Jan 11, 2002, and none of the more than 700 prisoners who have entered the facility — suspected of links to al-Qaida and the Taliban — has been tried.

and added he had told Murtha about 80 of are likely to face trial, including 14 whom he described as high value targets.

The Virginia lawmaker said 87 other detainees can probably be released without trial and should go either to their country of origin, or if that isn't possible, to Afghanistan, where they were captured.

Moran said he had recommended requiring the administration to review the cases of the remaining detainees promptly and decide which of them should be held for trial and which should be released.

improve the public's understanding of car seats.

A government study in December found that 40 percent of parents still use seat belts when installing the car seat instead of the system recommended by safety regulators - Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children, or LATCH.

The government recommends car seats for children up to 40 pounds and booster seats for children over 40 pounds until they are 8 years old or 4 feet 9 inches tall. All children should ride in the back seat until age 13.



EPA To Review Sanitary Landfill Co. Superfund Site (a.k.a. Cardington Road Landfill) Montgomery County, Ohio

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is conducting a status review of the Sanitary Landfill Co. Superfund Site, Moraine, Ohio. The Superfund law requires regular reviews of sites (at least every fivers) where construction of the cleanup systems is complete but hazardous waste remains managed

The original cleanup plan included a solid waste cap placed on the landfill; a gas collection and destruction system; surface runoff controls and drainage channels; institutional controls on the deed; fencing; and longterm monitoring.

This is the second five-year review for the Sanitary Landfill site. The first one was completed in 2002. It indicated that the cleanup was protecting human health and the environment in the short term. This review, which will be completed by July 2007, is required to ensure that such protection

The review will include an evaluation of background information, cleanup requirements, effectiveness of the cleanup, and any anticipated future actions. A report will be available this summer at:

Dayton Public Library 215 E. Third St.

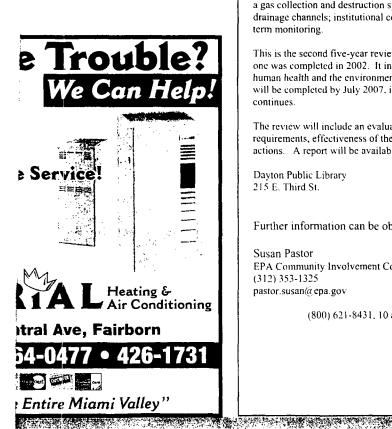
Moraine Municipal Building Clerk of Council's Office 4200 Dryden Road

Further information can be obtained by contacting:

Susan Pastor EPA Community Involvement Coordinator EPA Remedial Project Mgr. (312) 353-1325 pastor.susan@epa.gov

Linda Kem (312) 886-7341 kem.linda@epa.gov

(800) 621-8431, 10 a.m. - 5:30 p.m., weekdays



Dayton Daily News

Attachment B

Site Inspection Checklist

Site Inspection Checklist

I. SITE INFORMATION				
Site name: SAUITARY LOFL (CARDINGTON)	Date of inspection: 9/18/07			
Location and Region: MORA, NE, CH /REGIONS	EPA ID: 04 693895787			
Agency, office, or company leading the five-year review: $USEPQ$	Weather/temperature: SUNNY, DRY, 80°F			
Remedy Includes: (Check all that apply)				
Attachments: Inspection team roster attached	Attachments: Inspection team roster attached Site map attached			
II. INTERVIEWS	(Check all that apply)			
1. O&M site manager	Title Date one no			
2. O&M staff HANPH HIRSHBERG S Name Interviewed Lat site at office by phone Pho Problems, suggestions; Report attached	Title Date one no			

Agency OHIO EPH Contact SOTI GLUM	SHE COOK NA ATOX	9/20/07	937/58
Agency OHIO FFA Contact SCTT GLUM Problems; suggestions; Report attached _	Title	Date	Phone no.
Agency			
Problems; suggestions; Report attached _	Title	Date	Phone no.
Agency			
Problems, suggestions; Report attached	Title	Date	Phone no
Agency			
Problems; suggestions; Report attached _	Title	Date	Phone no
Other interviews (optional) Report attac	ched.		
			

	III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS &	RECORDS VERIFIED	(Check all that app	ly)
	O&M Documents ✓ O&M manual ✓ As-built drawings ✓ Maintenance logs Remarks	eadily available U _l eadily available U _l eadily available U _l	p to date N/A p to date N/A p to date N/A	A
2.	Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan Contingency plan/emergency response Remarks	e plan 🗹 Readily availab	le Up to date	N/A N/A
3.	O&M and OSHA Training Records Remarks	✓ Readily available	✓ Up to date	N/A
4.	Permits and Service Agreements Air discharge permit Effluent discharge Waste disposal, POTW Other permits Remarks			N/A N/A N/A N/A
5.	Gas Generation Records Remarks	eadily available	p to date N/A	A
 5.		Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Remarks			
 7.				N/A
,	Groundwater Monitoring Records			
7. 8.	Groundwater Monitoring Records Remarks Leachate Extraction Records	Readily available	Up to date	N/A

		IV. O&M COSTS	
1.	O&M Organization State in-house PRP in-house Federal Facility in-house Other	Contractor for State ∠Contractor for PRP Contractor for Federa	al Facility
2.	O&M Cost Records Readily available Up to Funding mechanism/agreement Original O&M cost estimate Total annual c	in place	
	From To Date Date From To Date Date From To Date Date From To Date Date From To Date Date	Total cost Total cost Total cost Total cost Total cost	Breakdown attached Breakdown attached Breakdown attached Breakdown attached Breakdown attached
3. A. Fo	Unanticipated or Unusually High Describe costs and reasons: V. ACCESS AND INSTI		
1.	Fencing damaged Loca Remarks	ation shown on site map	Gates securedN/A
B. O	ther Access Restrictions		
1.	Signs and other security measure Remarks		own on site map N/A

L.

C. Institutional Controls (ICs)	
Implementation and enforcement Site conditions imply ICs not properly implemented Site conditions imply ICs not being fully enforced	Yes
Type of monitoring (e.g., self-reporting, drive by) SECF-RE Frequency Responsible party/agency de MAZIMIS, IN C Contact MILE PERCIVAL PROTECT (b	71CN
Name Title	Date Phone no.
Reporting is up-to-date Reports are verified by the lead agency	YesNoN/A YesNoN/A
Specific requirements in deed or decision documents have been reviolations have been reported Other problems or suggestions: Report attached	net Yes No N/A Yes No N/A
2. Adequacy ICs are adequate ICs are Remarks IC PCAN(STUDY WILL BE PECFO	inadequateN/A
D. General	
l. Vandalism/trespassing Location shown on site map Remarks	No vandalism evident
2. Land use changes on site N/A Remarks	
3. Land use changes off site _ N/A Remarks _ SOME REDECTMENT IN AREA	A SURRCUNDINGSITE.
VI. GENERAL SITE CONDITIO	NS
A. Roads Applicable \(\sum N/A \)	
1. Roads damagedLocation shown on site map Remarks	Roads adequate N/A

U	ther Site Conditions		
	Remarks CUERANL SIT	IE CONDITION IS GOO	D. NO
		MAGES BATINE MK	
	is on-Gaing		
			·
	VIXI V A NIT	ANIA COMPRE	N7/4
_		OFILL COVERS Applicable _	_ N/A
L	andfill Surface		
	Settlement (Low spots) Areal extent Remarks	Location shown on site map Depth	✓ Settlement not evident
	Cracks Lengths Width	Location shown on site map	✓ Cracking not evident
	Remarks		
	Erosion	Location shown on site map	Erosion not evident
	Areal extent Remarks	Depth	
	Holes	Location shown on site map	∠Holes not evident
	Areal extentRemarks	Depth	
	Vegetative Cover Trees/Shrubs Remarks	rass	lished V No signs of stress
	Alternative Cover (armored ro	ock, concrete, etc.) VN/A	
	Bulges	Location shown on site map	Bulges not evident
	Areal extentRemarks	Height	
	Wet Areas/Water Damage	✓ Wet areas/water damage not e	vident
	Wet areas	Location shown on site map	Areal extent
	Ponding	Location shown on site map	Areal extent
	Seeps Soft subgrade	Location shown on site map	Areal extent
	Nott subgrade	Location shown on site map	Areal extent

9.	Slope Instability Slides Areal extent Remarks	Location shown on site map	No evidence of slope instability
В.			fill side slope to interrupt the slope d convey the runoff to a lined
1.	Flows Bypass Bench Remarks	Location shown on site map	N/A or okay
2.	Bench Breached Remarks	Location shown on site map	N/A or okay
3.	Bench Overtopped Remarks	Location shown on site map	N/A or okay
C.	. Letdown Channels Applicable (Channel lined with erosion contro slope of the cover and will allow th cover without creating erosion gull	I mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabic ne runoff water collected by the be	ons that descend down the steep side enches to move off of the landfill
1.	Areal extent	ntion shown on site map No Depth	
2.	Material Degradation Loca Material type Remarks		evidence of degradation
3.	ErosionLocal Areal extent Remarks	tion shown on site map No Depth	evidence of erosion

4.	Undercutting Location shown on site map No evidence of undercutting Areal extent Depth Remarks
5.	Obstructions Type
6.	Excessive Vegetative Growth No evidence of excessive growth Vegetation in channels does not obstruct flow Location shown on site map Remarks
D. Co	over Penetrations
1.	Gas Vents Active Passive Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition Evidence of leakage at penetration Needs Maintenance N/A Remarks
2.	Gas Monitoring Probes Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition Needs Maintenance N/A Remarks
3.	Monitoring Wells (within surface area of landfill) ✓ Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition Evidence of leakage at penetration Needs Maintenance N/A Remarks
4.	Leachate Extraction Wells Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition Evidence of leakage at penetration Needs Maintenance N/A Remarks
5.	Settlement MonumentsLocatedRoutinely surveyedN/A Remarks

E.	E. Gas Collection and Treatment	
1.	1. Gas Treatment Facilities Flaring Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks	
2.	2. Gas Collection Wells, Manifolds and Piping i∠ Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks	
3.	3. Gas Monitoring Facilities (e.g., gas monitoring of adjacent homes or building Good condition Needs Maintenance N/A Remarks	gs)
F.	F. Cover Drainage LayerApplicable \(\subseteq \text{N/A}	
1.	1. Outlet Pipes Inspected Functioning N/A Remarks	
2.	2. Outlet Rock Inspected Functioning N/A Remarks	
G.	G. Detention/Sedimentation PondsApplicable \(\subseteq \text{N/A}	
1.		N/A
2.	2. Erosion Areal extent Depth Erosion not evident Remarks	
3.	3. Outlet Works Functioning N/A Remarks	
4.	4. Dam Functioning N/A Remarks	

H. Re	taining Walls Applicable N/A
1.	Deformations
2.	Degradation Location shown on site map Degradation not evident Remarks
I. Per	imeter Ditches/Off-Site Discharge Applicable N/A
1.	Siltation Location shown on site map Siltation not evident Areal extent Depth Remarks
2.	Vegetative Growth Location shown on site map N/A Vegetation does not impede flow Areal extent Type Remarks
3.	Erosion Location shown on site map Erosion not evident Areal extent Depth Remarks
4.	Discharge Structure Functioning N/A Remarks
	VIII. VERTICAL BARRIER WALLS Applicable \(\subseteq N/A \)
1.	Settlement Location shown on site map Settlement not evident Areal extent Depth Remarks
2.	Performance Monitoring Type of monitoring Performance not monitored Frequency Evidence of breaching Head differential Remarks

	
C.	Treatment System Applicable N/A
1.	Treatment Train (Check components that apply) Metals removal Oil/water separation Bioremediation _ Air stripping Carbon adsorbers _ Filters Additive (e.g., chelation agent, flocculent) Others Good condition Needs Maintenance _ Sampling ports properly marked and functional _ Sampling/maintenance log displayed and up to date _ Equipment properly identified _ Quantity of groundwater treated annually _ Quantity of surface water treated annually _ Remarks
2.	Electrical Enclosures and Panels (properly rated and functional)N/A Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks
3.	Tanks, Vaults, Storage Vessels N/A Good condition Proper secondary containment Needs Maintenance Remarks
4.	Discharge Structure and Appurtenances N/A Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks
5.	Treatment Building(s) N/A Good condition (esp. roof and doorways) Needs repair Chemicals and equipment properly stored Remarks
6.	Monitoring Wells (pump and treatment remedy) Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition All required wells located Needs Maintenance N/A Remarks
D.	Monitoring Data
1.	Monitoring Data ✓ Is routinely submitted on time ✓ Is of acceptable quality
2.	Monitoring data suggests: Groundwater plume is effectively contained Contaminant concentrations are declining

D. Mon	D. Monitored Natural Attenuation		
1.	Monitoring Wells (natural attenuation remedy) Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition All required wells located Needs Maintenance N/A Remarks		
	X. OTHER REMEDIES		
th	there are remedies applied at the site which are not covered above, attach an inspection sheet describing the physical nature and condition of any facility associated with the remedy. An example would be soil appropriately.		
	XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS		
Α.	Implementation of the Remedy		
	Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed. Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is to accomplish (i.e., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emission, etc.). SELECTED REMEDY WAS TO ELIMINATE PRINCIPAL THREATS POSEN BY SITE BY COLLECTING & DESTROYING LANDFILL GASES, PREVENTING DIRECT CONTACT WITH LANDFILL WASTE & GREATLY REDUCE THE INFILTRATION OF WATER INTO WASTE, THUS PREVENTING THE FORMATION OF WATER BASED ON THE RECENT SITE INSPECTION & DISCUSSIONE WITH CN-SITE PERSONNEL THE REMEDY IS EFFECTIVE F UNCTIONING AS DESIGNED.		
B.	Adequacy of O&M		
	Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy. LONG: TEC. N PROTECTIVENESS OF THE REMEDY WILL BE SUPPORTED BY A THERWISH EVALUATION OF ICS ATTHE SITE.		

С	Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems
	Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a high frequency of unscheduled repairs, that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromised in the future.
D.	Opportunities for Optimization
	Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy.



9/18/07 View of Sanitary Landfill from Cardington Road



9/18/07 Secured gate entrance.



9/18/07 Sanitary Landfill Site posted signage.



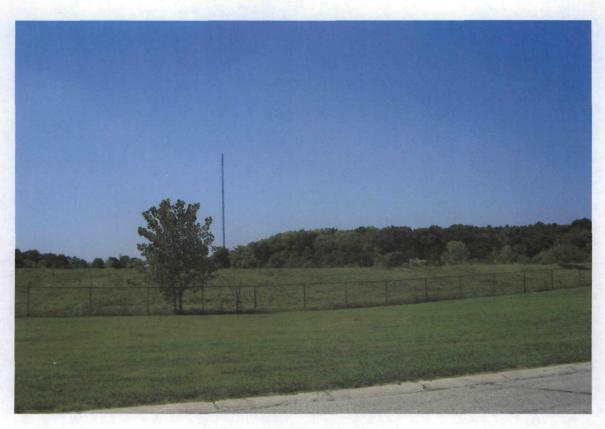
9/18/07 Sanitary Landfill Site posted signage along Cardington Road.



9/18/07 Sanitary Landfill Site posted signage along Cardington Road.



9/18/07 View of monitoring gas well MP-2.



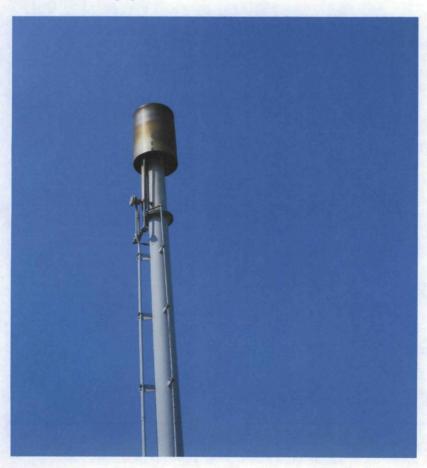
9/18/07 View of perimeter fencing of Sanitary Landfill from the east.



9/18/07 On Site vegetative cover looking south.



9/18/07 Landfill Gas Flaring System.



9/18/07 Landfill gas flare.